

# CHINA



# MAIL.

Established February, 1845. With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXII. No. 4051. 號二十月六年六十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876.

日一初月五閏年子丙

Price, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. AGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORIE, Ludgate Circus. E. C. BATES, BENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DRACON & Co., 180 & 182, Leadenhall Street.

NEW YORK:—ANDREW WILD, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORIE, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BRAD & BLACK, San Francisco.

CHINA:—SWANSON, QUELON & CAMPBELL, Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Foochow. HEDDER & Co., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Hongkong & Canton. MERRILL & Co., Manila. C. HERRICK & Co., Macao. L. A. DA BRAGA.

## Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

INCORPORATED BY NATIONAL DECREES OF 7TH AND 8TH MARCH, 1848.

BY IMPERIAL DECREES OF 25TH JULY, 1854, AND 31ST DECEMBER, 1866.

Recognized by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION OF 30TH APRIL, 1862.

Capital, 100,000,000 Francs. & Sterling.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 80,000,000 3,200,000

RESERVE FUND, 20,000,000 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergère, Paris.

LONDON AGENT:—144, Leadenhall St., E.C.

AGENTS:—AT NANTES, LYONS, MARSEILLES, BRUSSELS, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, ST. PAUL (De la Réunion), HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON BANKERS:—Bank of England, Union Bank of London.

## HONGKONG AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the monthly minimum balances, and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained at the office.

CHR. DE GUIGNÉ, Manager.

Offices in Hongkong: Bank Buildings, Queen's Road, Hongkong, May 14, 1875.

## HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 100,000 Dollars.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—E. R. BELLIS, Esq.

Deputy Chairman:—AD. ANDER, Esq.

J. F. CORDEN, Esq. S. W. POMEROY, Esq. H. HOPKINS, Esq. F. D. SARBON, Esq. A. McIVER, Esq.

## CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, JAMES GARRIS, Esq. Manager.

Shanghai, E. W. CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS:—London and County Bank.

## HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits:—

For 3 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

" 6 " 5 per cent. " "

" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

## LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, Ohio and Japan.

## JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, February 17, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I have this day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to sign my name per procuration.

A. MACG. HEATON, Hongkong, January 1, 1876.

## NOTICE.

MR. THEOPHILUS GEE RINEHEAD is authorized to sign our firm in Hongkong and Canton.

PURDON & Co. China, June 1, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR TO LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS, 1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 23, 1876.

## Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have Established branches of our Firm at Halphong and Hanol. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorized to sign by procuration in Tongkin.

LANDSTEIN & Co. Hongkong, December 31, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned have entered into Co-partnership from the First day of January, 1876, in the Business of Ship-brokers at this Port, under the style of MORRIS & RAY.

A. G. MORRIS. E. C. RAY.

Bank Buildings, Hongkong, February 3, 1876.

FOR SALE.

THE Fine British Steamer "PARDON," of about 700 Tons Register.

Apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 20, 1876. je27

Intimations.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 30th Instant, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors, OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, June 13, 1876. je30

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE CERTIFICATES of the SHARES Numbered 551/575 and 621/630 (inclusive) in this Company, standing in the Register in the name of Mr. WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN, having been lost by him, Notice is hereby given that New Certificates for such Shares have this day been issued to the said WILLIAM RUDOLPH LANDSTEIN as such registered Proprietor of the Shares therein mentioned, and that the Original Certificates will hereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

Dated the 14th day of June, A.D., 1876.

By Order of the Directors, L. HAUSCHILD, Secretary.

THE WONDERFUL ARAB DWARF.

BINAMENOOD, one of the greatest of living prodigies, is now being exhibited at the ORIENTAL HOTEL, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

BINAMENOOD is an Arab, 25 years of age and 33 inches in height; has no legs or arms, yet walks about, feeds himself, writes his name, &c.; besides his native tongue, he speaks English, French, Dutch, Hindustani, Malay, and several other languages.

ADMISSION—FIFTY CENTS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAM-BOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR the convenience of travellers, the Steamer "POWAN" will leave HONGKONG at Noon on SATURDAYS, and MACAO at 7 a.m. on MONDAYS, commencing on Saturday Next, the 17th Instant. On other days the Hour of Departure from both places will be 9 a.m.

By Order, P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 15, 1876.

DANISH CONSULATE, Hongkong, June 17, 1876.

NOTICE.—It is hereby given that Mr. RUDOLPH JENSEN, having resigned the Office of Consul for this Colony for H. M. the King of Denmark, applications for the Office should be sent in to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Copenhagen, before the First of November, 1876.

H. KIER, Consul pro tem.

HOLMES' RESCUE LIGHTS.

CAPTAINS, wishing to test the value of the above-named LIGHTS, so favourably mentioned in the Papers this winter, may obtain any number at the price of about £1 a Piece.

Apply at Wm. PUSTAU & Co.'s Shipping Office.

Hongkong, June 18, 1876. je23

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

THE DINNER HOUR at this Establishment will be HALF-PAST SEVEN until further notice.

STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, Proprietors.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876. je26

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, Shanghai, 26th May, 1876.

FROM and after this Date, the Rate for MESSAGES between this and GUTZLAFF is Reduced from \$4 to \$3 for 20 Words. Arrangements may be made for reporting by wire any Signals hoisted by Vessels passing.

GEORGE J. HELLAND, General Agent.

June 5, 1876. je28

NOTICE.

THE OFFICES of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY have this DAY been REMOVED to the Premises No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WINE & Co.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 6, 1876. je29

NOTICE.

FIRST BONUS of Five per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1875, will be payable on the 1st July next.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 30th Instant.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

Hongkong, June 20, 1876. je31

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY have this DAY been REMOVED to the Premises No. 18, PRAYA CENTRAL, lately occupied by Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WINE & Co.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.

Hongkong, June 6, 1876. je30

## Intimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TH. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 23, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

33, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. ti.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE REDUCTION OF THE PRICE OF THE

"SHANGHAI COURIER AND CHINA GAZETTE,"

IT WILL BE THE

CHEAPEST DAILY PAPER IN CHINA and as a large

INCREASE OF CIRCULATION

MAY BE CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED, THE

ADVANTAGE TO

ADVERTISERS

IS OBTAINED.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,

Essen (Germany.)

Sole Agent for China,

F. PHIL,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO (Germany.)

LOONG SHING & Co.,

DEALERS IN ANCIENT

CHINESE CURIOSITIES

AND

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

No. 24, Wellington Street,

HONGKONG. [au24]

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPAREDORE AND

STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF

COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH

PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S

STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,

GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;

and to

H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS

OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best

collection of Views, &c., of Amoy, Formosa and all the different Chinese Ports.

Also, a large assortment of Photographs, Albums, Frames, Writing Cases, Desks and many other ornamental and useful articles too numerous to mention.

Hongkong, May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

SAILMAKING DEPARTMENT.

DURING the Temporary Absence of our Mr. W. DOLAN, this DEPARTMENT will be OARIED ON as heretofore, under the Superintendence of Experienced FOREMEN, who have noted in this capacity under Mr. Dolan for 18 years.

All Orders in this Branch of Business will have our careful attention.

MACLEWEN, FRICKEL & Co. Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A FIRST BONUS of Five per cent. upon Contributions for the year 1875, will be payable on the 1st July next.

Warrants may be had on application at the Office of the Society on and after the 30th Instant.

By Order of the Board, N. J. EDE, Secretary.

## Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sale Room, Praya, on

FRIDAY,

the 23rd June, 1876, at Noon,—

John Gonnell & Co.'s Perfumery, comprising: Jockey Club, Assorted Essences, Toilet Soap, Lavender Water, Toilet Vinegar, Cologne Water, Aromatic Cologne, &c., &c.

White Shirts, Cotton Socks, Sailor's Knives, Shoe Blacking, Mirrors, Bath Bricks.

50 cases Blood's Pale Ale.

20 cases Blood's x x Stout.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars, weighed at 7.1.7.

The Lot or Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, June 20, 1876. je23

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

MONDAY NEXT,

the 26th June, 1876, at Noon,—

At the Godowns of Messrs BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

(For account of the concerned,) 55 chests Persian OPIUM, saved

Ex B. S. "Orates."

(All more or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 21, 1876. je26

FURNITURE SALE.

HANDSOME ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 26th June, 1876, at 2 o'clock p.m., at No. 13, Staunton Street, the Residence of A. ESPANTOSO, Esq.,—

The whole of his Handsome Household FURNITURE, comprising:—

English-made Walnut Green Rep Covered Drawing-room Suite, Handsome Mirrors in Gilt Frames, Clocks, Window Curtains, Carpets, Gasaliers, Writing Desks, A nice Collection of Pictures, Handsomely Carved Blackwood Marble-top Tables and Teapots, Dining Table, Side Board, Chiffonier, Whatnots, Gasaliers, Electroplated Ware, Glass and Crochery Ware, Chairs, Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Toilet Tables, Couches, Flower Pots and Flowers, Aquarium, Japanese Vases, Bronzes, &c., &c., &c.

A PONY DOG CART.

A PONY BASKET CARRIAGE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view on Saturday, the 24th June.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

Hongkong, June 19, 1876. je26

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on account of whom it may concern, on

TUESDAY,

the 27th June, 1876, at Noon, at his Office, Marine House, Queen's Road,—

The Steamer

"PAWTUCKET"

of Boston, Massachusetts, 230 1/2 Tons Registered Burden; with a Battery consisting of

2 Brass 24lb. Howitzers.

2 20lb. Rifled Parrotas.

1 30lb. Rifled Parrotas.

Sundry Shot and Shell for above Battery.

The above Vessel was purchased of the United States Government, and is Registered at Boston. Register No. 177, dated 16th September, 1867.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the hammer, and the balance on completion of transfer, the expenses of which to be paid by the purchaser. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, to be at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

For further Particulars apply to the United States Consulate at Hongkong; the Trustees of the Estate of ARTHUR W. HEART & Co., Queen's Road; or to the Undersigned, where inventories may be seen.

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, June 15, 1







# SUPPLEMENT TO THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 22ND JUNE, 1876.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Excludes of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloon shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
  2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
  3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
  4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
  5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
  6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
  7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
  8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
<b>Steamers</b>								
Adria	3 k	Breeze	Brit. str.	781	June 10	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Marseilles, &c.	24th, noon
Anadyr	5 c	Butler	Bel. str.	3400	June 21	Messageries Maritimes	Y'hama & S. Fisco	26th inst.
Belgie	4 k	Metcalfe	Brit. str.	2652	June 16	O. & O. S. S. Co.	London	
Benledi	4 h	Buchanan	Brit. str.	999	June 3	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Calabar	5 c	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	872	June 19	Chinese		
Cheops	4 c	Dryden	Brit. str.	983	May 18	Adamson, Bell & Co.	S'apora and Penang	To-day
Chinkiang	5 c	Hogg	Brit. str.	780	June 22	Siemssen & Co.	Canton	
Croesus	8 h	Joy	Brit. str.	1298	June 10	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Duna	4 c	Thomson	Brit. str.	859	June 4	Gilman & Co.		
Esmeralda	5 h	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	June 20	A. McG. Heaton	Manila	To-day
Fyen	2 c	Torm	Dan. str.	909	June 12	Kin-tye-loong	Singapore	24th inst.
Glamis Castle	4 c	Dickie	Brit. str.	1539	May 13	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Java	3 c	Gollards	Dut. str.	886	June 9	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Mikado	8 k	Moore	Brit. str.	3030	May 26	Gilman & Co.		
Oriana	5 k	Reeves	Brit. str.	1119	June 15	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Pardo	4 c	Power	Brit. str.	763	June 4	Landstein & Co.	Salgon	
Pasig	...	Lopez	Span. str.	107	May 7	Remedios & Co.		
Pawtuxet	4 k	Hyde	Amer. str.	280	June 18	Aug. Heard & Co.	Laid up	26th, 4 p.m.
Peruambuco	5 c	Reynier	Foh. str.	643	June 10	Melchers & Co.	Yokohama	Malls
Tanais	4 c	Coles	Brit. str.	1726	June 19	Messageries Maritimes		K'loong Dock
Thales	...	Matricer	Dan. str.	820	June 3	Ouglas Lapraik & Co.		
Thingvalla	4 k	Hunter	Brit. str.	1677	June 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hainan	To-day
Washi	4 h	Schultze	Brit. str.	265	June 21	Landstein & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
Yangtze	5 c	Schultze	Brit. str.	783	June 21	Siemssen & Co.		Repairing
Yotung	2 h	...	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
<b>Sailing Vessels</b>								
Alexander McNeil	8 c	Pattice	Amer. sh.	1690	June 19	Messageries Maritimes		
Alphington	2 c	Cunningham	Brit. bge.	326	June 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Alva	4 c	Souza	Port. sh.	631	June 21	Brandao & Co.	San Francisco	
American Lloyd	4 k	Park	Amer. bge.	510	May 21	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Anna Bella	4 k	Stephen	Brit. bge.	334	June 14	Borneo Co.		
Anna Dorothea	8 k	Schutt	Ger. bge.	330	June 3	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Anna Hauswedell	4 k	Schroder	Ger. 3m. sc.	362	June 18	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Annie Fish	3 c	Hiffes	Amer. sh.	1496	April 23	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Bonito	4 k	Wesenberg	Ger. bge.	397	June 21	Siemssen & Co.		
British Crown	7 h	Andrew	Brit. bge.	448	April 27	Mayer & Co.	London	
Caldow	3 k	Walter	Brit. bge.	452	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
Carl	4 c	Thomsen	Ger. bg.	215	June 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. 3m. sc.	287	June 19	H. Kier	Manila	
Celestial Queen	1 c	Watt	Brit. sh.	843	June 6	Borneo Company	New York v. W'pos	To-day
Chas. O. Leary	3 c	Stephen	Amer. bge.	644	April 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Oheng Soon	2 h	Oheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christian	3 c	Stehr	Ger. bge.	281	June 8	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Christina A. P.	3 c	Federico	Amer. sch.	175	Jan. 8	Order		
Comet	4 k	Anton	Brit. bge.	359	June 18	Chinese	San Francisco	
Commissary	4 c	Bray	Amer. sh.	1157	April 23	Russell & Co.	London	
Corinne	8 h	Hunter	Brit. sh.	909	April 23	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Cotherstone	8 c	Gorman	Brit. bge.	395	June 16	Wiesler & Co.		
Deutschland	2 c	Laurenson	Brit. bge.	373	June 19	Order	Haiphong	Repairing
Dora	3 c	Gilmann	Ger. bge.	269	May 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Emma	...	Luzarango	Span. bg.	322	May 13	H. Kier	Macassar	
Evelyn	3 c	Grau	Ger. bge.	340	May 21	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Fasan	8 c	Knowles	Brit. bge.	762	May 31	Melchers & Co.		
Fetisch	2 k	Sandberg	Norw. bge.	290	May 28	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
Fontenaye	4 k	Grieff	Ger. bge.	441	June 4	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Formosa	3 k	Taylor	Brit. sh.	635	June 6	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Touron	
Gastena	4 k	Schweer	Brit. 3m. sc.	282	June 16	Melchers & Co.		
Hammonds	4 k	Mulder	Dut. sch.	489	June 19	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hongkong	3 c	Weller	Ger. bge.	395	June 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Humboldt	2 h	Freudenberg	Siam. sh.	636	June 4	Mow Wah		
Hilton Castle	4 k	Stoll	Ger. bge.	230	June 2	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Ino	4 k	Scott	Brit. bge.	547	June 17	Order		
Joaquina y Anna	4 k	Bannan	Ger. bge.	363	June 13	Siemssen & Co.		
Johann Carl	4 c	Man	Amer. sch.	40	May 27	C. P. Holcomb		
Kaisow	3 k	Gutsmuths	Ger. bge.	337	June 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Foochow	
Kato Tatham	4 c	Gadd	Brit. sh.	795	June 19	Melchers & Co.		
Kermalo	4 k	Mackernsey	Brit. bge.	275	May 12	Carlowitz & Co.		
Kronprindsessen	3 c	Rouille	Foh. bge.	237	June 7	Order		
Lord Macaulay	3 c	Hamin	Dan. bge.	344	May 28	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Whampoa	To-day
Manila II.	2 h	Monkman	Brit. bge.	879	May 28	Rozario & Co.	Iloilo	To-day
Martha Brokelmann	4 k	Gunner	Ger. bge.	515	June 17	Siemssen & Co.		
Memonto	8 c	Kluth	Ger. bge.	486	June 4	Siemssen & Co.		
Mia Kilmansegg	2 c	Rowald	Brit. bge.	464	June 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Montego	1 h	Finlayson	Brit. bg.	228	June 15	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Monni Lebanon	4 k	Griffiths	Brit. bge.	316	June 17	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Nautilus	3 c	Hall	Brit. 3m. sc.	530	June 20	Rozario & Co.	Tientsin	
Nearhus	...	Blockey	Brit. bge.	242	May 27	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Foochow	
Nestor	4 c	Pierce	A. r. sh.	1287	June 5	Messageries Maritimes		
Notre D. Auxiliatrice	4 c	Guquel	F. l. sh.	789	June 18	Melchers & Co.		
Onward	3 k	Jagoret	Foh. bge.	532	June 16	F. Degenauer		
Phillip Fitz Patrick	2 h	Stimson	Brit. bge.	564	June 5	Rozario & Co.	London	
Rebecca	3 c	Phelan	Amer. bge.	582	June 17	P. M. S. S. Co.		
Rob Roy	...	Bundgaard	Ger. bge.	408	May 23	Wm. Pustau & Co.		Cor'tan Dock
San Lorenzo	8 c	Brown	Brit. bg.	290	June 16	Order		
Satland	2 k	Pico	Span. bg.	220	May 14	Remedios & Co.	Manila	
Siamese Crown	4 c	Holcomb	Amer. sch.	78	May 27	Captain	Bangkok	To-day
Sophie	2 h	Sartoph	Siam. sh.	540	June 5	Chinese	New York	
Syriana	8 c	Jones	Brit. bge.	477	June 5	Olyphant & Co.		
Ta Lee	4 k	Partridge	Brit. sch.	242	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Teresa	3 c	Hofmann	Ger. bge.	342	June 10	Siemssen & Co.		
Thoon Kramon	2 c	Cebada	Span. bge.	251	June 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Victory	4 k	Vorrath	Siam. bge.	474	June 18	Siemssen & Co.		
Villa de Ravadavia	4 k	Whiting	Brit. bg.	255	May 23	Landstein & Co.		
Vindor	4 c	Camus	Span. bg.	261	June 7	Brandao & Co.		
Willard Mudgett	4 c	Parkhouse	Brit. bge.	290	May 3	Russell & Co.	Melbourne & Sydney	
William Turner	3 c	Dickey	Amer. bge.	875	May 15	Wing Wo Yuen	Honolulu	
Zoraya	8 c	Vandervord	Brit. bge.	431	June 17	Carlowitz & Co.		
	3 k	Scarlett	Brit. bge.	383	May 13	Gilman & Co.		
<b>WHAMPOA</b>								
Charité		Herré	Foh. bge.	235	June 20	Carlowitz & Co.	Tientsin	
Mario Alfred		Leclerc	Foh. bge.	309	June 22	Landstein & Co.		
Felbo		Christiansen	Ger. bge.	250	June 7	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Chefoo	
Vesta		Dirks	Ger. bge.	302	June 5	Melchers & Co.	Tientsin	
<b>CANTON</b>								
Fuyew		Croad	Chl. str.	908	June 19	C. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Ningpo		Chas	Brit. str.	761	June 19	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

## Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Flamer	7 h	British	aux. naval hospital	.....	...	.....	.....	D. M. Inap. Gen. Morgan
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	June 2	John Bruce
Hornet	6 h	British	gun vessel	461	4	120	May 16	Hippisley
Keatsarge	6 c	American	corvette	638	6	500	April 20	F. V. McNair
Kestrel	5 k	British	gun vessel	462	4	100	June 1	C. B. Theobald
Messange	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	Capt. Becker
Monquito	6 c	British	gunboat	420	4	60	June 11	R. H. Paul
Victor Emanuel	5 k	British	Commodore's flag ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
Vineta	K. Dk.	German	corvette	1800	19	400	May 31	Count Monts

### SHANGHAI SHIPPING IN HARBOUR.

June 17, 1876.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.				MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.			
*Anadyr	French	Swatow	British	Adelina Marianne	German barque	Ellen Browne	British barque
Atalanta	German	Szechuen	American	Annie Braginton	British barque	Gleam	British barque
Batrak	Russian	Taku	.....	Ariel	British barque	Hermann	German barque
*Chinkiang	British	Thibet	British	Black Adder	for London	Jumna	British brig
Deucalion	for London	Tung Ting	Chinese	Ceres	for New York	June	German barque
Flamingo	for London			Goldstream	British barque	Lady Elizabeth	British barque
Flintshire	British			Condor	German brig	Lily	Spanish schooner
Fugiyama	American			Diamant	German barque	M. A. Dixon	British ship
Genai Maru	Japanese			Duart Bay	British ship	Maid of Judah	British barque
Genoa	British			Ellen	British barque	Marie	German barque
Hiroshima Maru	Japanese					Mary Blair	British barque
Hobart	American					Minatitan	British brig
Karo	for London, &c.					Rachel	British barque
Klangse	American					Riflesman	British barque
Nanking	American					Rita	Spanish barque
						Rose	British schooner
						St. Joseph	French barque
						St. Thomas	Swedish barque
						Undine	for London
						Windhoyer	

\* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.



with attempting to murder Sergeant Chahragh Deen, Ordeley to Mr. Cress, Deputy Superintendent of Police, by shooting him with a Snider rifle on the 22nd inst.—Sergeant Shun Sing stated that he had known the defendant for about six years as a Police Constable. He also knew Chahragh Deen, a Sikh Sergeant acting as orderly to Mr. Superintendent Cress since his arrival in the Colony. This morning about eight o'clock, the witness, Chahragh Deen and another Constable, No. 569, were sitting in the back yard of the Police Barracks near the back gate. Witness was grinding almonds &c. to make into a cooling drink. His two companions were sitting down talking to him. No. 569 was assisting him in grinding the almonds. Witness then saw the prisoner coming up the back-yard to where they were sitting. The prisoner came nearly behind No. 569 when he lifted his rifle and pointed it at Chahragh Deen and fired at him. Witness then jumped up but before he did so the rifle went off and hit Chahragh Deen (the bullet entering by the back and coming out by the shoulder blade). The prisoner did not lift the rifle up to his shoulder but held it below his arms. He said nothing before he fired. Witness then saw the prisoner turn round and take another cartridge from his pouch. He was going to reload his rifle, but witness went behind him and seized him round the body. He had then a cartridge in his hand. Chahragh Deen, a constable then came up and took his rifle away, as also the cartridge. Witness did not observe whether the exploded cartridge was removed or not. The shot took effect on Chahragh Deen and he fell backwards from where he was sitting. Chahragh Deen then called out "Baboo and the Jamaradar have caused me to be shot." The prisoner was present and heard this, but did not say anything. Some Constables then came to the witness's assistance and helped in taking the prisoner to the Charge Room. Some other Constables helped to remove the wounded man to the Hospital. Witness could not say whether Chahragh Deen saw the prisoner approach the yard or not. Witness was not aware whether any ill-feeling existed between the prisoner and Chahragh Deen or not. The prisoner was stationed at No. 3 Station, Wanchi, and witness could give no reason why he came up to the Central Station this morning. He was three or four yards from Chahragh Deen when he fired.

Miah Singh, P.O. No. 640, stated that he heard a shot fired, and on turning round saw the prisoner with a rifle in his hand. The Sergeant called out "take away his rifle," witness went up and took away his rifle, as also a loaded cartridge which he had in his hand. Witness handed both cartridge and rifle to Inspector Grey afterwards. The rifle had the breech block thrown open ready to remove the exploded cartridge and to insert a new one. The exploded cartridge was still in the block when witness seized the rifle. The prisoner said nothing when the rifle was taken from him. Two other Constables, Maun Sing and Moolah Sing helped to take the prisoner to the Charge Room. Chahragh Deen was then removed to Hospital. Witness had no personal knowledge of the prisoner and knew of no quarrel between him and Chahragh Deen. Prisoner appeared to be under the influence of drink.

Chunda Singh, P.O. No. 569, was present in the yard at the time and gave only corroborative evidence. Peter Jones, No. 19, was on Charge Room duty this morning when the prisoner was brought in. He searched the prisoner and found on his person three Snider Cartridges, and a small bottle containing a quantity of gin. There were other things found on his person, but they had no bearing in the case. The prisoner appeared to be under the influence of drink. He said (referring to the wounded man) "son of a—more better he die." On the way to the cell, he said in English "I loaded my rifle at No. 3 Station, and I looked out for Mr. Cress. If I had seen him I should have shot him. I did not see him, therefore I went to the back-yard and saw Chahragh Deen and shot him." Sergeant Swanton came to the cell at the time, and the prisoner said to him, "I should have shot you if I had seen you." He held up his finger at the same time and abused Sergeant Swanton. He also said "Chahragh Deen and Boots Singh had been trying to squeeze me." When the dying declaration of Chahragh Deen was taken at the Hospital, witness escorted the prisoner there. On coming away, the prisoner said "son of a—more better die."

Sergeant Swanton was examined, and he corroborated the witness so far as regarded what the prisoner said while in the cell. Inspector Grey was examined. He proved that Chahragh Deen was badly wounded. When witness asked Maun Sing, a Police Constable, whether he saw the affair or not, and when the man replied "oh he (prisoner) turned to run away," the prisoner thereupon turned round and said "Why do you say so? Why should I run away? I would shoot him." Each Constable should always have five rounds of cartridges allowed him, but he must account for them. After the coroner's witness went to the yard and saw blood on the yard near the back gate. There was also a mark on the stone step as if the bullet had rebounded. Witness found two pieces of lead, the fragments of a bullet. When the dying declaration was taken, the prisoner asked witness on the way to the Hospital, whether Chahragh Deen was dead or not. Witness replied that he was not, but he would die. To this he said "Oh, more better he die."

He knew of no quarrel between the prisoner and Chahragh Deen. On the 3rd June, Chahragh Deen reported prisoner to witness for being drunk, using abusive language and threatening to shoot him. Witness had him arrested and brought to the Charge Room. The prisoner was then under the influence of drink and was looked up. The matter was next day adjudicated by Captain Deane. Sergeant Dobie, store-sergeant, was examined to identify the cartridges found on the prisoner's person. They were regulation cartridges. The rifle, sword and pouch were Police property.

Sergeant Baboo was examined. He proved that on the 6th June, Chahragh Deen reported prisoner for using abusive language to him and threatening to shoot him. Captain Deane fined him \$5 and reduced him to a third class Constable. He was so told that if he committed himself again in a similar manner, he would either dismiss him or send him to Gaol. Chahragh Deen gave evidence in the case.

After the evidence of one or two more witnesses, the case was remanded till the 20th inst. The wounded man is lying in a precarious state.

### SUPREME COURT. IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS. (Before Chief Justice Sir JOHN SWALE.) June 22, 1876.

LARCENY.  
*Regina v. Che Ahnung and three others.*

The prisoners were indicted for stealing a box containing a quantity of wearing apparel and \$10 from one Lee Akee, on board the steamer *Namoo* on the 22nd May last. Another count charged them with receiving stolen goods.

The Hon. J. Bramston, Attorney General, prosecuted.

The following Jury was sworn in: Messrs. T. W. Fowles, Sydney Hancock, Stewart Smith, H. Dikie, J. de Souza, A. Levy and J. H. Roberts.

The Attorney General said there were two cases in which the informations had not been filed owing to the absence from the Colony. The first one was that of Mr. Duncan, the other that of the engineers of the steamer *Kinsman*, charged with causing the death of a Chinese passenger. In the latter case the information was prepared and would have, no doubt, been filed by this time. He proposed therefore to have it taken on Monday next. As regards Duncan's case, he had also prepared the information and was ready to go on with it at any time convenient to the defendant's counsel. He would, however, let the Court know in course of time when it would come on.

His Lordship observed that he had no power to order Special Juries, but so far as he had seen of the cases, he thought Special Juries were very desirable.

The Attorney General replied that there would be some difficulty in getting Special Juries, as most of the Special Juries were shareholders in the Dock Company.

His Lordship asked what interest such jurors had in a case of the Queen against Mr. Duncan. If there was, however, any objection on that score, surely a Jury who were not shareholders could be mustered. It was very desirable that special jurors should be employed in these cases.

The Attorney General promised to let the Court know to-morrow.

His Lordship thought the *Kinsman* case involved a great deal of technical knowledge, and it seemed to him to be a very difficult case, and required very great consideration. It was a very important case, and he thought therefore the best Jury should be got.

The Attorney General said he would communicate with the Court.

The regular case was then proceeded with. The complainant was a passenger for Foochow by the *Namoo* on the 22nd May. He had a box stolen from him, and the prisoners were charged with stealing it.

Sergeant Lindsay, for the prosecution, said some of the prisoners were proved to have pawned some of the clothing stolen from the prosecutor, while others were found in possession of other articles belonging to him.

After evidence was taken the prisoners were found guilty of larceny only, and sentence was reserved.

LARCENY.  
*Regina v. Tang Aying.*

The prisoner was indicted for stealing one \$1 note from his employer.

The prisoner was so want to Mr. A. Wier, a merchant, in small sums lost from his house. These losses became so frequent that the prosecutor had his suspicion aroused, and took steps to detect the thief. He kept his money in a cash box which he locked in his desk drawer, keeping both keys himself. He was in the habit, however, of leaving the keys on a table near his bed when he retired every night, and to this room the servants of the house had access. He frequently had money lost from the cash box, so one night he marked all the notes and counted the silver he had in the box before going to bed. Next morning when he got up, he discovered that one of the notes was missing. He made a report at once to the Station, when Sergeant Lindsay was sent down to make enquiries. On the person of the prisoner was found the identical note which was missing. It bore the same number which the prosecutor took down. The prisoner then said that he picked it off the desk and intended to return it to his master.

The Jury having returned a verdict of guilty, his Lordship, addressing the prisoner, said there was no doubt that he had been the thief all along and was at once caught when Mr. Wier took the necessary steps. As we were compelled to place confidence in house servants, it was absolutely essential that honesty should be maintained, and the public were indebted to Mr. Wier for thus bringing up his servant as an example to others. Prisoner was then sentenced to two years' hard labour.

The 31 note (which His Lordship remarked had been well earned) was handed to Mr. Wier, who asked that it should be placed in the Poor Box.

LARCENY.  
*Regina v. Leung Akee and 3 others.*

The prisoners were arraigned on two counts, one for stealing and the other for receiving, a box of tea, weighing 37 lbs. the property of the P. & O. Company.

It appeared that the first prisoner was the master of No. 4 lighter, and was employed to discharge a quantity of tea into a P. & O. steamer. It was not missed at the time but was afterwards found in the lighter.

Mr. Handley, instructed by Mr. Donny, appeared for the defence. He contended that there was no evidence to show that the tea was stolen. Furthermore, there was no evidence to show that the tea found in the lighter belonged to the P. & O. Co.

The prisoners were unanimously acquitted.

The sessions were then adjourned till to-morrow at 10 a.m., when Mr. Justice Snowden will take the remaining cases. Reserved sentences will be passed on Saturday morning.

China.  
SHANGHAI.  
(Continued.)

A Correspondent writes to us from Hsian-gan Fu, in the north of Kiangnan, near the Yellow River, that all the wheat in that neighbourhood is being harvested some five weeks before its usual time, on account of recent drought. Crops, he says, have come just in time, and it is to be hoped that no material injury will have been done to the crops. At present, at any rate, they appear to be in very good condition.

If one compares Shanghai of five years ago with that of to-day, one must be struck with the change it has undergone in regard to the number of Chinese shops and houses. Then there existed very few of them near to the Bund than Honan Road, but now they are to be met with in all the streets parallel to the river with the exception of the Bund; and in the streets running from the river they are now encroaching as far as Szechuen Road. There seems to be a perfect rage for pulling European built houses down, to make room for these unsightly shanties. The time is not far off when we shall see them on the Bund itself, if things take no better turn. But we are fain to believe that Chinese also are not at present prospering in trade as they have done since the beginning of the decline of European commerce. For many of the newly erected shops, mostly all foreign speculations, are not being let nearly so rapidly as they would have been had they been built a year ago. We are afraid that building speculators will be out of pocket, if a change for the better does not soon take place; but how this is to be brought about is the burning question to be solved.

Some time ago, as our readers no doubt remember, we mentioned that the neighbourhood to the north of Yangchow was being grievously depopulated by locusts. This plague has since gone on increasing so rapidly that both people and officials have suffered greatly, and there has been every appearance of a famine. At length when things were at their worst the farmers and country-folk all went to the Salt Commissioner, and implored his assistance; although how he could help them, poor man, did not appear so clear. The only thing he could think of was to try and exert his influence with the God of War to do battle against the locusts; so accordingly, bareheaded and barefoot, with dishevelled robes, and weeping, he crawled upon his hands and knees to the temple of this divinity, and then he bowed and humped his head until it bled. He then burst out into a long and lugubrious lamentation, which was taken up by all the people outside, who howled in concert till the noise was heard for miles around. Nor were their efforts useless; for from that day forward, as we are assured, the locusts changed their diet, living on grass alone and not on rice. The report of this miracle soon spread to other districts similarly afflicted, and the ceremony which had been so successful was repeated; but alas! the locusts there were inexorable, or else the God of War was tired of the game; all the rappings and the howlings were in vain.

We print some further correspondence between Mr. Skeggs and the Chamber of Commerce with reference to bringing about some improvement in the purchase of silk. His idea evidently is to see if the Chinese cannot be brought to see the necessity of reeling and packing their silk finer, cleaner, and more honestly. Judging from the various printed circulars of the Public Silk Inspectors there would appear great room for improvement, and we wish the desired end could be brought about. It is a pity the members of the Chamber of Commerce did not consider the subject of sufficient interest to attend a general meeting when, if Mr. Skeggs's ideas had not been adopted, it would have given rise to discussion and probably elicited from amongst the many learned in the art of Silk Inspecting, some more feasible plan for inducing the natives to reel their silk better. It is quite evident the Chinese will never improve on their present system so long as people buy their silk in the way they at present bring it to market. The various Chambers of Commerce, both in England and on the Continent, have applied to the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce asking if some improvement cannot be made. Mr. Skeggs has put before the Chamber of Commerce here a suggestion which, if adopted, would produce the long-sought change, and we regret to see he is not better supported in his views, as it is quite evident some good would come out of it.

(News.)  
A singular accident happened on the river yesterday (June 14th). A tug-boat was approaching the German barque *Marie*, now lying below the shipping, for the purpose of towing her up the river, when the man at the wheel of the tug, wishing to slacken speed to go astern, struck the bell. Just at the moment a heavy sail struck the tug and forced the wheel out of the man's hands. It struck him on the head, knocking him down, and thus prevented his striking the bell a second time to complete the signal to go astern. The consequence was that the man at the engine, hearing only one bell, went ahead and ran into the barque, but we understand the damage done was not great.

We recently mentioned that preparations were being made at the Kiangnan Arsenal, for casting the foundation plate of the new 7-ton steam hammer, at present being erected there. A new furnace, of novel construction, probably similar to those lately erected at Woolwich, has, we understand, been built at great expense, and a new system, "never before seen in any country," adopted, to melt the 55 tons of iron required for the casting. Under such favourable circumstances, a successful result was anticipated. On the morning of the 8th instant, the furnace was charged, having been previously heated; and at 2 p.m. was the expected time for tapping it. At that hour, however, the iron was found not to have been wholly melted, and hour after hour was spent, waiting until the furnace should complete its work. At length orders were given to tap; but instead of a rush of molten iron, nothing came out; and although the aperture was widened, and a large bar of iron used as a ram to break the outer shell, all efforts were in vain, the mass still refusing to leave the furnace. Various other appliances were used, and the attempt was not given up until three o'clock next morning, when everybody being tired out, the workmen went home to bed, and left the obstinate mass to itself. Another attempt will, however, be made to melt it; it is to be regretted, for various reasons, that the present one proved a failure.

HANKOW.  
Such a drought as is now being experienced, has not been known in this part of the country for years. For months past we have had very little rain, hardly sufficient to enable the farmers to plant out their rice. In some districts, indeed, the rice is not yet planted, and in others where it has already appeared above ground, the scorching heat of the last few weeks has so withered and burned up the young crop that great fears are being expressed as to the coming harvest. The Mandarin, as the reputed guardian and parent of the people, have proclaimed a fast; no animal food has been sold in the streets for ten days, and everywhere, in the

State temples, continual prayers are being offered to the gods for a supply of rain.

Of course the Mandarin prohibition does not extend to those Cantonese who supply the foreign market with beef and mutton, and it is very well known that even a Chinaman can be supplied with his pork chop, as usual, if only he is careful not to let any spy see him come out of the butcher's back door.

On Thursday some large drops of rain fell, and ever since we have been expecting a thunder-storm, from the clouded appearance of the sky. To-day the weather is much cooler, and the thermometer from standing at 80° is now down to 84° in the shade.

Should the rain hold off and the drought continue much longer, it will entail great suffering and loss upon the people, and we shall have to fall back upon Kiangnan for rice to supply the year's deficiency. Few towns in the whole of that province are in a state of famine, through the failure of the crops. No rain has fallen since the eighth month of last year. The people in many places are rising, and marauding bands of hungry men are scouring the country in search of food and plunder. Numerous robberies and murders are reported, and unless the paternal Government can devise some effective measures to meet the present emergency, we may hear of another rebellion breaking out.

Our tea steamers have nearly all left the port. Only two now remain on the berth, and these will leave in a day or two. The Bund has resumed its old dreary vacancy, quietness reigns again; the walls have come and are skimming about just as the Chinese are going; and after the first hard and hot pull of the season, we are resting on our oars, and devoutly praying we may not be beaten again this year in the race, by "that heathen Chinese."—N. C. D. News.

CHINAING.  
Messrs. Spencer and Wolf write on the 14th June: A repetition of our last circular would almost describe the course of this market for Manchester goods during the week now under review; there has been no abatement in the demand for medium to good 34 lbs. Grey Shirtings, which continued to command most of the attention of our dealers, such makes, however, being very scarce, other goods not usually required for at this season have been dealt in freely. At the close, the enquiry has somewhat slackened, but this is not surprising, considering the heavy supplies that have gone forward to the interior during the past two or three weeks.

Grey Shirtings—8.10/12 lbs. Dewhurst's ordinary makes have been at Tls. 2.35 a 2.85 per piece; among the sales of 34 lbs. lately reported, are the following:—Green Dragon, Tls. 1.80 a 1.81 per piece; Green Lion, Tls. 1.75 per piece; Red Pheasants, Horse and Jockey, and similar goods, Tls. 1.70 a 1.75 per piece; Pillar Chop, Tls. 1.68 per piece, and sundry parcels of very common qualities at Tls. 1.47 a 1.64 per piece. T. Cloths—7 lbs. Mexicans—hardly been asked for, but in their absence hardly any business could be done. *Malaya Opium*—Good, to best new drug is readily saleable at Tls. 438 a 436 per picul; best old, Tls. 436 a 440 per picul; stocks very light. Medium quality, new, Tls. 428 a 430 per picul.

HANGKOW.  
June 8th.

The excitement regarding the cutting-off of the Chinese pig-tails which has prevailed in other cities, has reached this city also, and the people are universally excited over it. A veritable case has really occurred. A boy who attends a school under the care of the Church Mission Society lost the lower end of his queue, he knows not when, where, or how. The medical missionary of that society examined it, and says it was not eaten off by acid but is a clean cut as if by a pair of scissors. Other cases are also reported among the Chinese, but I do not know whether they are real or not.

A charitable institution of the city is distributing "charms" gratis, and almost every boy and some of the men have little bits of yellow paper with some mystic characters written on them tied in the ends of their pig-tails. Most of the men have them coiled around their heads, others have them over the shoulder in front, and others hold the ends in their hands.

They congratulate the priests because they have nothing to fear from the clippers; some say that they, the priests, will make great gains financially over the excitement.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.  
The *Daily News* says:—It is very easy to imagine currents of hatred against the race of Celestials meeting and swelling into the passion which seems to have been exhibited at Antioch. We know from old chronicles the circumstances which used to

and in a massacre of the Jews. Much money was owed, perhaps, to these insolent levelling usurers, and they had the insolence to ask for payment. That was one standing ground of offence, against which the Californian Chinese, along with this impatience of taxation or of competition goes a probably ignorant hatred and suspicion of the strangers. This feeling is wrought up into passion by some exaggerated rumour of revolting malpractices. Then follows cruel outrage. The old English remedy for this state of things in regard to the Hebrews was characteristic. They were declared to be the King's own chattels, and to injure them was to draw down the King's vengeance. The monarch of course recouped himself by squeezing money out of his Jews, till the time when Edward I. was intolerant and short-sighted enough to banish his bankers. The American substitute for this monarchical policy seems to be found in the scheme of taxing every Chinaman who lands on the coast of freedom. The tax would raise a certain sum, no doubt, and would, in a way, put the Oriental under the special protection of the State. But it may be doubted whether the native or European whites will like the Asiatic any the better for that, and there is every appearance of a difficult economical complication. If the matter is to decide itself through the rough agency of strikes, one can hardly doubt that the Chinese will hold their own. They have managed to introduce quite a new factor into political economy, by voluntarily, and of their free will, supplying labour nearly as cheap as slave labour, and far more skilled. If it were possible to put into execution the economical theories of Mr. Ruskin and of Aristotle, we might welcome the Chinese to do the dirty work of civilisation, the work unworthy of and degrading to the best races. Unluckily the members of the best races have to earn their bread, and their bread is taken out of their mouths by the economical California, by entering the unoccupied

outside of the South-gate. As elsewhere these Hais are very frequent at this season of the year, and enterprising individuals erect stoves on which for a small consideration, observers may sit and have a fair view of the actors. While the play was in progress some restless spirit, thinking it would be fine sport to see these favoured observers descend to the same level as the others, removed the support at one end of the platform. Benches, people, and all came down in promiscuous confusion, and one man who was beneath the mass had several ribs broken and his body torn open by a piece of the staging. He was still alive two days afterwards, but all regarded his recovery as impossible.

For several days we have had abundant showers, during one of which a man was killed by the god of thunder. People were not aware before that the man was much worse than others, but they know at last that he was too bad to live. It is quite remarkable that lightning does not destroy men in China. The destructive agency is always thunder. The people who are killed by thunder are those who are not suspected of crime by their fellow-men but who are guilty of some secret villainy or of the intention to do wrong.

The retirement into private life of the Kiang-ning Chao-hien a few days since is said to be on account of a difference of opinion between him and the Governor-General on some financial questions.—*Shanghai Courier.*

CHINESE OUTRAGE AT HANKOW.  
In the House of Commons on the 4th May, Mr. Puleston asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the report of an attack made by a Chinese mob near Hankow on the Rev. Griffith John, a Welsh missionary; if so, whether he could state the circumstances, and whether any action could be taken in the premises.

Mr. Bourke: No communication upon this subject has been received by the Foreign Office; but in consequence of the question which has now been put by my hon. friend, a representation will be made to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

A NEW CHINESE RELIGIOUS SECT.  
A very extraordinary religious sect has recently sprung into life at a place called Szean-shan Hien, in Che-kiang. Its headquarters are at a ruined temple near a small market village, formerly dedicated to a deity called the Wei-to P'u-sa; in immediate proximity with which are a few houses, thatched with grass but scrupulously clean, where some of the leaders of the society reside. The movement is said to have had its rise in the ecclesiastical of a couple of old women, aged respectively upwards of eighty and fifty. who are mother and daughter; these are the high priestesses, or sibyls, and certain times become inspired by a peculiar P'u-sa or spirit, with whom they hold frequent intercourse and whose utterances, through the medium of the women, are regarded as divine oracles. Passing by this neighbourhood during the day-time, everything is quiet; there is nothing whatever to attract attention. At night, however, the scene is said to be most remarkable. The place is crowded with people, all come to consult the Pythoness, or to hear what it is all about—people of every description; men and women, rich and poor, bad and good. The interior of the temple is brightly lighted, and there is generally a deal of eating and drinking; for this sect, unlike most of the others, encourages high living, and condemns vegetarianism. Seated upon a high dais are the two old women, with candles burning on either side of them; and the people worship them with incense and joss-sticks, as incarnations of the P'u-sa. Some of the ecstatics pretend that they have visions of this deity, and all the oracles delivered by the priestesses are unvaryingly obeyed. One of the peculiar regulations of the sect is the abjuring of all silk clothes: nothing is worn but the simplest cotton. The initiated are firmly believed to be endowed with magical powers, and to be able to drive men mad with incantations and the administration of curious poisons. The number of adherents is rapidly increasing, and though the sect has only been in existence a few weeks, it counts already upwards of seven hundred members.—*Shanghai Courier.*

THE EPIDEMIC AMONG QUEUES HAS FULLY begun to work in this city, as well as in cities between here and Ningpo. Many persons are to be seen with the slip of yellow paper, having five mystic characters on it, braided in the queues. Placeards are posted and circulated, telling the people that persons are, by use of the black art, cutting off queues, but that they may escape the mysterious shears by wearing the above mentioned paper in the hair.

If any one suffers, he may, by renting the remaining hair and putting the part clipped in some specified place, avoid death, which is said to follow in seven, twenty, or thirty days. And an official in Siao-san, who is the T'ien Tang River, has issued a proclamation in effect the same as the placeards mentioned. Numerous cases are reported, but there are a few authenticated ones. A boy from one of the Mission Schools lost part of his queue, but knew nothing of it till he reached home. A native Christian also saw a boy who had lost his that day. Children seem to be the principal victims.

Men may be seen on the street, with their queues inside their coats, or holding on to the end of it as if afraid it would take to itself wings and fly away. And occasionally, in passing the foreleg, a nervous touch is given the queue as if to be sure it had not gone off. The natives are much excited, and say that in the reign of Tzu-Kwang a similar phenomenon was witnessed, only the unknown spirit then operated on the feathered tribe. A chicken would be heard to squall, and on running out one would be seen, but the chicken's wings would be found clipped.

The natural superstitious mind of the people, instead of seeking a flesh and blood cause for this singular phenomenon, attributes it to spirits, which increase their terrors. The cases are daily increasing.—*N. C. D. News.*

State temples, continual prayers are being offered to the gods for a supply of rain.

Of course the Mandarin prohibition does not extend to those Cantonese who supply the foreign market with beef and mutton, and it is very well known that even a Chinaman can be supplied with his pork chop, as usual, if only he is careful not to let any spy see him come out of the butcher's back door.

On Thursday some large drops of rain fell, and ever since we have been expecting a thunder-storm, from the clouded appearance of the sky. To-day the weather is much cooler, and the thermometer from standing at 80° is now down to 84° in the shade.

Should the rain hold off and the drought continue much longer, it will entail great suffering and loss upon the people, and we shall have to fall back upon Kiangnan for rice to supply the year's deficiency.

Few towns in the whole of that province are in a state of famine, through the failure of the crops. No rain has fallen since the eighth month of last year. The people in many places are rising, and marauding bands of hungry men are scouring the country in search of food and plunder.

Numerous robberies and murders are reported, and unless the paternal Government can devise some effective measures to meet the present emergency, we may hear of another rebellion breaking out.

Our tea steamers have nearly all left the port. Only two now remain on the berth, and these will leave in a day or two. The Bund has resumed its old dreary vacancy, quietness reigns again; the walls have come and are skimming about just as the Chinese are going; and after the first hard and hot pull of the season, we are resting on our oars, and devoutly praying we may not be beaten again this year in the race, by "that heathen Chinese."—N. C. D. News.

CHINAING.  
Messrs. Spencer and Wolf write on the 14th June: A repetition of our last circular would almost describe the course of this market for Manchester goods during the week now under review; there has been no abatement in the demand for medium to good 34 lbs. Grey Shirtings, which continued to command most of the attention of our dealers, such makes, however, being very scarce, other goods not usually required for at this season have been dealt in freely.

At the close, the enquiry has somewhat slackened, but this is not surprising, considering the heavy supplies that have gone forward to the interior during the past two or three weeks.

Grey Shirtings—8.10/12 lbs. Dewhurst's ordinary makes have been at Tls. 2.35 a 2.85 per piece; among the sales of 34 lbs. lately reported, are the following:—Green Dragon, Tls. 1.80 a 1.81 per piece; Green Lion, Tls. 1.75 per piece; Red Pheasants, Horse and Jockey, and similar goods, Tls. 1.70 a 1.75 per piece; Pillar Chop, Tls. 1.68 per piece, and sundry parcels of very common qualities at Tls. 1.47 a 1.64 per piece.

T. Cloths—7 lbs. Mexicans—hardly been asked for, but in their absence hardly any business could be done.

Malaya Opium—Good, to best new drug is readily saleable at Tls. 438 a 436 per picul; best old, Tls. 436 a 440 per picul; stocks very light.

Medium quality, new, Tls. 428 a 430 per picul.

HANGKOW.  
June 8th.

The excitement regarding the cutting-off of the Chinese pig-tails which has prevailed in other cities, has reached this city also, and the people are universally excited over it.

A veritable case has really occurred. A boy who attends a school under the care of the Church Mission Society lost the lower end of his queue, he knows not when, where, or how. The medical missionary of that society examined it, and says it was not eaten off by acid but is a clean cut as if by a pair of scissors.

Other cases are also reported among the Chinese, but I do not know whether they are real or not.

A charitable institution of the city is distributing "charms" gratis, and almost every boy and some of the men have little bits of yellow paper with some mystic characters written on them tied in the ends of their pig-tails.

Most of the men have them coiled around their heads, others have them over the shoulder in front, and others hold the ends in their hands.

They congratulate the priests because they have nothing to fear from the clippers; some say that they, the priests, will make great gains financially over the excitement.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.  
The *Daily News* says:—It is very easy to imagine currents of hatred against the race of Celestials meeting and swelling into the passion which seems to have been exhibited at Antioch.

We know from old chronicles the circumstances which used to and in a massacre of the Jews.

Much money was owed, perhaps, to these insolent levelling usurers, and they had the insolence to ask for payment. That was one standing ground of offence, against which the Californian Chinese, along with this impatience of taxation or of competition goes a probably ignorant hatred and suspicion of the strangers.

This feeling is wrought up into passion by some exaggerated rumour of revolting malpractices. Then follows cruel outrage. The old English remedy for this state of things in regard to the Hebrews was characteristic. They were declared to be the King's own chattels, and to injure them was to draw down the King's vengeance. The monarch of course recouped himself by squeezing money out of his Jews, till the time when Edward I. was intolerant and short-sighted enough to banish his bankers.

The American substitute for this monarchical policy seems to be found in the scheme of taxing every Chinaman who lands on the coast of freedom. The tax would raise a certain sum, no doubt, and would, in a way, put the Oriental under the special protection of the State. But it may be doubted whether the native or European whites will like the Asiatic any the better for that, and there is every appearance of a difficult economical complication. If the matter is to decide itself through the rough agency of strikes, one can hardly doubt that the Chinese will hold their own. They have managed to introduce quite a new factor into political economy, by voluntarily, and of their free will, supplying labour nearly as cheap as slave labour, and far more skilled. If it were possible to put into execution the economical theories of Mr. Ruskin and of Aristotle, we might welcome the Chinese to do the dirty work of civilisation, the work unworthy of and degrading to the best races. Unluckily the members of the best races have to earn their bread, and their bread is taken out of their mouths by the economical California, by entering the unoccupied

outside of the South-gate. As elsewhere these Hais are very frequent at this season of the year, and enterprising individuals erect stoves on which for a small consideration, observers may sit and have a fair view of the actors. While the play was in progress some restless spirit, thinking it would be fine sport to see these favoured observers descend to the same level as the others, removed the support at one end of the platform. Benches, people, and all came down in promiscuous confusion, and one man who was beneath the mass had several ribs broken and his body torn open by a piece of the staging. He was still alive two days afterwards, but all regarded his recovery as impossible.

For several days we have had abundant showers, during one of which a man was killed by the god of thunder.

People were not aware before that the man was much worse than others, but they know at last that he was too bad to live.

It is quite remarkable that lightning does not destroy men in China. The destructive agency is always thunder. The people who are killed by thunder are those who are not suspected of crime by their fellow-men but who are guilty of some secret villainy or of the intention to do wrong.

The retirement into private life of the Kiang-ning Chao-hien a few days since is said to be on account of a difference of opinion between him and the Governor-General on some financial questions.—*Shanghai Courier.*

CHINESE OUTRAGE AT HANKOW.  
In the House of Commons on the 4th May, Mr. Puleston asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether his attention had been called to the report of an attack made by a Chinese mob near Hankow on the Rev. Griffith John, a Welsh missionary; if so, whether he could state the circumstances, and whether any action could be taken in the premises.

Mr. Bourke: No communication upon this subject has been received by the Foreign Office; but in consequence of the question which has now been put by my hon. friend, a representation will be made to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking.

Quotations.  
HONGKONG, June 22, 1876.



